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consult the

at \$1.50, \$2.50 and \$3.

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For

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Week.

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gas flame. These broilers can be attached to any range.
"TREMONT RANGE," the best and che pest cast-iron Range in the market.

Sunday Journal, by mail, \$2 a Year INDIANAPOLIS STOVE CO., 71 & 73 South Meridian Street. | Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, moved to her appreciation by a crowded house for lay the bill on the table. This motion was each entertainment.

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All styles and sizes. "QUICK MEAL" IS THE BEST. We have the agency for sale of the "M. & D." RANGE, so well known as the BEST WROUGHT STEEL BANGE IN THE MARKET. "M. & D." Gas Range, with broiler even. You do not know what perfect broiling is until you have broiled BELOW a Buy INDIANAPOLIS-MADE STOVES, and have no delay in getting repairs.

But Finds that Even with Pinching Appropri

ations and Creating Deficits This Congress Is Likely to Be a Billion-Dollar Ons.

TRYING TO MAKE FIGURES LIE

Mr. Sayers Endeavors to Make a Good

Showing for Democratic "Economy,"

Bynum Grows Alarmed, and Filibusters Against the River and Harbor Bill.

Secretary Noble Replies to the Committee In vestigating the Pension Office-A Chinese Protest Against the Exclusion Act.

JUGGLING WITH FIGURES.

Democrats Try to Make It Appear They Are Economists-What Mr. Reed Says. WASHINGTON, May 7 .- In view of the fact that the regular annual appropriation bills are now in such condition as to warrant an estimate of the total amount of the experiditure which will be authorized at the present session of Congress, Mr. Sayers, of

One lot of magnificent Balbriggan Undershirts and Drawers. Our quick price not include an appropriation for sugar bounty, \$10,000,000, and for dependent pensions, \$36,367,605, making the sum of \$46,367,605, which the present Congress must provide for because of laws which were enacted during the first session of the Fifty-first Congress. Our estimate of the appropriations to be made at the present session of Congress is \$485,820,499. None of the regular appropriation bills has become laws, and but two urgent deficiency bills, amounting to \$1,068,305, passed, and it may be assumed that this total may be increased or diminished before the several bills become laws. In making the estimate I believe that I have made a liberal allowance for all proper expenditures. The appropriations at the short session of the last Congress amounted to \$541,441,672. It will be borne in mind that there was no river and harbor bill passed during that session, while the pending river and harbor bill involves an appropriation, as reported to the House, of \$21,290,975.

"My reason for adopting as a basis of comparison with the expenditures of this Congress the appropriations made at the

Comparison with the expenditures of this Congress the appropriations made at the short session of the Fifty-first Congress is that it became necessary then, as now, to appropriate \$46,367,605 on account of pensions and sugar bounty which was not provided for in the appropriations of the first session of the last Congress. Supposing that the appropriations of the short session of the present Congress do not exceed those of the present session proportionately. Our Derbys come in Black, Brown, Hazel, Pearl, Benedictine and other popular shades, are light weight and in all proportions; small, medium and large shapes. Prices gress do not exceed those of the present session proportionately, they will aggregate, excluding the river and harbor bill, \$160,820,499, as compared with the appropriations of the short session of the Fifty-tirst Congress, aggregating \$541,41,672, being a difference of more than \$80,600,000 in favor of the last session of the present Congress. The total appropriations of Congress were \$1,007,000,000, and this statement which I have prepared shows that the total appropriations to be made by the present Congress will be less by about \$63,000,000 than those of the Ffty-first Congress. Special drives in Soft Hats, in Crushers, Flanges and Ounce Hats in various colors. We guarantee to save you one profit, and the man don't live that cannot be

"The estimate of revenue for the next fiscal year submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury is \$455,000,000, which will mean a deficiency in revenues as compared with the expenditures of about \$30,000,000. The estimate of our appropriations for this session—\$485,820,499—includes a provision for the sinking fund of \$48,000,000. Of course, in view of the expected deficiency in revenue, the operations of the law relative to the sinking fund must be suspended during the next year, as it has been already during the present year, to the extent of about \$10,000,000."

Mr. Reed commented on the above statement in his characteristic manner, as follows: "All the above estimates are as mis-

ment in his characteristic manner, as follows: "All the above estimates are as misleading as a Democratic platform. They cover only the items passed upon by the House, and are arrived at by pinching the honest expenditures of the government in such a fashion as makes even Democrats smile among sthemselves, for they know that the Senate must increase them or starve the government. The Senate is a co-ordinate branch, and not to be ignored, happily for the country. After the grave and gay, have changed within the past few weeks, and the WHEN has assisted them in doing so. They have changed from the old forms of Winter to the new ideas and fabrics of Spring. It pays to change from the old suit to the new, provided you do so with those who are the pioneers of fashion and who set the pace wherein all others follow.

If you want a standard authority on Clothes, Hats and Gents' Furnishings

grave and gay, have changed within the past few weeks, and the WHEN has assisted the country are really provided for, that is, after the bills have really provided for, that is, after the bills have really passed with the sanction of both houses, when that time comes we shall know where we are. Until then there is no real reason why Mr. Sayers should not mistake them for facts. The illusion which it is sought to create is very old. One of the commonest devices of Democracy for years has been to pinch the appropriations in the House of necessaries and then make an outcry when the Senate does its duty. This interlude before the appropriations are all actually made is now being employed. are all actually made is now being employed to give the country a false idea of economy. In the end, when we get through, everybody will see that this is a great country and even the parsimony (except as to Indiana) of Mr. Holman cannot lessen the expenses of a rapidly growing country. In fact, this action of Mr. Sayers is but an effort to prevent the country from seeing the hollowness of the attacks on the billion Congress which the present Congress has to follow whether it will or no. You will notice, also, that the comparison should have been with a corresponding session, and not with a different one. I admit that figures won't lie and that Mr. Sayers won't lie, but I do insist that the combination is inaccurate. One by one the roses fade, and one by one the pretenses of the campaign of 1890 pass away. The pretense of economy can be saved by no such props as this."

A United Press dispatch says: Democratic leaders were disturbed to-day by the publication of a table prepared by Representative Beltzhoover, of Pennsylvania, and approved by Chairman Holman, of the appropriations committee, which showed that the present Congress bade fair to appropriate a greater sum than did the Fifty-first Congress. Holman cannot lessen the expenses of a

BYNUM FILIBUSTERS

And Prevents a Vote on the River and Har-

bor Appropriation Bill. WASHINGTON, May 7 .- While the river and harbor bill was being considered in the House, to-day, Mr. Blanchard, of Louisiana, offered as an additional section a proviso that in case where authority has been granted to the Secretary of War to make contracts for the completion of certain works of river and harbor improvements, if no bids be received which are deemed to be advantageous to the government, or if the Secretary deem it best for the public interest, then materials may be purchased and work done otherwise than

by contract.

Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri, vigorously assailed the proposed section, contending that its effect would be to start in motion a vast political machine, having in its con-trol the expenditure of millions of money. It opened the door to a great abuse of dis-

Being interrupted with cries of "vote,"
"vote," Mr. O'Neil indignantly refused to
be shouted down, eclaring that the cries

rejected—the opponents of the bill not being able to muster sufficient force to order the yeas and nays. The amendments were agreed to in gross, with the exception of the last section, upon which Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri, demanded a separate vote. The section was agreed to—yeas, 121; nays 97.

Mr. Stone, of Kentuckey, moved to reconsider the vote, and Mr. Blanchard moved to lay that motion on the table, pending which Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri, moved an adjournment. Rejected.

Then Mr. Bynum, of Indiana, put on the garb of a filibuster and made a motion for a recess until 8 o'clock, supplementing it with a motion that when the House adjourn to-day it be to meet on Tuesday next, but Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, thought the adjournment should be taken until Wednesday, and made a motion to that effect. The House, however, disagreed with him, and the amendment was lost—8 to 163. Mr. Bynum then gave the House another opportunity to adjourn, and this time it was accepted.

THERE WAS A MISAPPREHENSION.

Secretary Noble Says He Is Willing to Furnish Information to the Pension Committee. WASHINGTON, May 7 .- Secretary Noble to-day addressed the following explanatory letter to Chairman Wheeler, of the committee on investigation of the Pension

"Sir-I have learned from the Commissioner of Pensions, by his letter to me of the 2d inst., received at the department on the 4th, of his communication to you, dated May 2, in which he states that he has been directed by the Honorable, the Secretary of the Interior, to refuse to furnish the information desired by your committee concerning certain correspondence. rexas, a prominent member of the appropriation committee, in conjunction with the clerk of the committee, has prepared, for the use of the Speaker, a statement of the appropriations made by these bills. Mr. Sayers, to-day, made the following explanation of this statement:

"The appropriations of the Fifty-first Congress aggregated \$492,961,098. This did not include an appropriation for sugar.

were I so diposed, as the head of this department I have to inform you that the Commissioner has misapprehended my purpose, so far as the investigation by your committee is concerned. I have no dispotion to refuse in this instance, either upon the grounds stated by the Commissioner or any other, an investigation into the correspondence mentioned by you in your letter of April 16, but I think your demand should be more definite as to cases and time; otherwise the labor will be very great, and the time and clerical force required to perform it more than you probably desire or expect. It is due to desire or expect. It is due to the Commissioner to say that when his letter came to me I referred it to the Assistant Secretary for consideration and report. This report was not made in writing, nor was anything more said to me in regard to the business than that it would require a large clerical force to would require a large clerical force to secure the copies necessary; any my intention, in anything I said to the Assistant Secretary, was no more than that your committee should be informed of this fact, and you be asked to specify as far as possible the particular letters you desired, when copies would be furnished.

"If, from conversation with the Assistant Secretary or this expression of mine in connection with his own letter, wherein he anguested the constitutional ground that

suggested the constitutional ground that might be assumed, the Commissioner derived the idea conveyed to you as my determination, it was not from anything communicated by me. The mistake would not have occurred had not your committee addressed the Commissioner in regard to papers and documents belonging to the report instead of addressing the head of the department directly. Had the Secretary been inquired of his views they would have been communicated to you with directness and certainty. with directness and certainty. "I am not content to have your commit-tee close its labors upon any misapprehen-

sion as to my willingness to allow a free investigation, and I beg to say now that if you will convey to me a statement of what the committee desires in regard to corthe committee desires in regard to correspondence as special examiners, and within what dates you desire it. I will furnish copies as soon as the force at my command will allow. Whatever may be my constitutional rights as an officer, I adhere to the purpose expressed when I first voluntarily appeared before your committee, that, in accordance with the views of the President, I wish to aid you in your investigation and not to hinder you."

Commissioner Raum has written a reply to Secretary Noble's letter, in which he says that Assistant Secretary Bussey informed him that Secretary Noble had decided not to furnish copies of the letters referred to and directed him to so inform the committee. In conclusion he states that he is in full accord with the Secretary's expressed wish to give the committee

ry's expressed wish to give the committee every aid in making a thorough investiga-tion of the Bureau of Pensions, and he invites the fullest examination of all his official acts in connection with the bureau.

PROTEST OF CHINA'S MINISTER, It Was Not Received Until After the President Had Signed the Exclusion Act. WASHINGTON, May 7 .- On inquiry at the

Chinese legation to-day it was ascertained that the published statement is incorrect that no protest had been made to the State Department by the Chinese minister against the exclusion bill passed by Congress on theath inst. The minister says he called in person at the department on the morning of the 5th, and, in the absence of Secretary Blaine, saw Assistant Secretary Wharton, and notified him be would send to the department at once a written protest against the bill, which he asked might be laid before the President immediately. The written protest reached the department at 2 o'clock to-day. The minister states that he objects to the bill mainly for three reasons: First, it renews the Scott law of 1888; second, it deprives the Chinese of the right of bail in habeas corpus cases; third, it requires a registration of Chinese laborers, which it is practically impossible for them to comply with. They must all prove by white witnesses that they are lawfully entitled to be in the United States, and, as the first exclusion law was passed in 1882, every Chinaman must produce before the collector of internal revenue a white witness who knew him ten years ago and can swear that he was in the United States at that time. The law leaves the issuance of the certificate of registration entirely to the discretion of the revenue officer, and provides no way of compelling him to do justice to the Chinaman. He must register and produce his evidence in the district where he resides. His white witness may be 3,000 miles away. Senators who have carefully examined the bill announced in the Senate that its practical effect would be to compel all Chinese laborers to leave the United States within the year fixed for registration. Senator Sherman, chairman of the foreign affairs committee, said the registration was similar to the slave regulations in force before the civil war and to the ticketof-leave of the Australian convict system. The minister says that these features of the bill are in direct violation of the treaty of 1880, which grants to Chinese laborers in the United States the treatment of subjects of the most favored nations. He further says that the treaty of 1880 was agreed to by China at the express request of the government of the United States. which sent three of its most distinguished citizens to Pekin toask for it. He declined to state what course his government would take on account of the passage of the bill.

Epworth May Fostival. Frecial to the Indianapolis Journal.

FRANKFORT, Ind., May 7 .- The third annual May festival, under the auspices of the Epworth League of the M. E. Church, closed last night with a grand musicale. The series was opened Sunday evening with a lecture on "Best Things," by Chancellor Charles N. Sims, of Syracuse, N. Y. The names of the other lecturers were Rev. R. V. Hunter of Terre Haute, Rev. H. A. Tucker of Rochester, Rev. D. H. Snowden "pork, pork." [Laughter.] The amendment was agreed to-123 to 45.

of Kokomo, and Prof. Thomas J. Bassett, cab service of Vienna must be reformed,
The pork." [Laughter.] The amendtival was a success, and Frankfort showed should be severely punished. Overcharges

SALISBURY'S ADDRESS

It Was Carefully Prepared and Caused a Sensation in Political Circles.

All Doubt Removed as to the Course the British House of Lords Will Pursue Concerning Irish Home Rule Measures.

Palacio's Army Defeated and a Town Captured by the Venezuelan Rebels.

Vienna Cabmen Object to a Law Against Extortion-Egypt's Young Ruler Starts Out as a Reformer-Guided by His Mother.

SALISBURY'S PROPHECY.

His Lordship's Prediction as to the Action of Ulsterites Creates a Sensation.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LONDON, May 7 .- Lord Salisbury's speech, in which he not only foretells, but indorses, a rebellion of Irish Protestants in the event of home rule being granted to Ireland, has caused the greatest sensation or any political utterance within many months. His Lordship had many weeks in which to premeditate his speech as grand master of the Primrose League, and Lord Salisbury never says anything that it is not carefully premeditated. Both Liberals and Tories acknowledge that the Premier uttered carefully-chosen sentences, intended to outline the future as well as to define the past. Lord Salisbury leaves no doubt that, if the Liberals could carry the general election, and pass a home-rule measure in the House of Commons, the House of Lords will throw out the bill, and demand another appeal to the country on the ground that the electors had not been made aware of the scope and meaning of the measure. He also gives it to be understood that the House of Lords will remain firm in this position, and will look to the Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists for support and sympathy. If the House of Lords should be sustained by the crown and the minority of the House of Commons, then there would have

to be another general election or a dead-lock. The crisis would be serious, not for Ireland alone, but for Great Britain, and it should be remembered that, in the event of any disturbance, the army and navy are both officered by Conservatives. Should matters go peacefully, however, another general election would be held and the home-rule bill accepted or rejected. If accepted by the election of another Liberal majority, then the bill would presumably be passed. The next thing to come, according to Lord Salisbury's programme, would be the Ulster rebellion. That is, in order to achieve Irish home rule, its supporters must carry the coming general election, and then get a home-rule bill through the House of Commons, and then carry another general election, pass the home-rule bill finally, and be prepared to deal with a rebellion in the province of Ulster. province of Ulster.

CAPTURED BY PEBELS.

The Town of Calabozo, Venezuela, Now in the Hands of General Crespo. NEW YORK, May 7.—Cabling to his paper, the Venezuela correspondent of the Herald, this morning, says: "I have just received important information, which, strange enough, comes by way of Caracas, instead of the insurgent camp near San Sebastian. The news received is to the effect that Calabozo has fallen. The mystery surrounding Casana is solved at last, and there is no doubt that the commander-inchief of the government hospitals is in the hands of the insurgents. Calabozo and its commandant were not taken without a show of resistance, but constant marching and the want of supplies had so weakened the government troops that to hold out against the resolute forces who opposed them was no longer possible. Rumors of this disaster to the flower of Palacio's army have been coming in for several days, but they were discredited. Meagre details mention a fight, in which the Nationals were driven into the city, with the in-

surgents following and taking possession. "The secret of Crespo's hesitancy is out He has been awaiting arms. From Lavella has come a message to the chieftains that Coro was aflame with revolution and that the Falconites were armed. This indicates that the vessel which landed her cargo somewhere in the vicinity of Peurto Samri carried the material needed by the revolutionists in Coro. Coro is the northeastern district of Falcon, and was formerly the State of Coro. The reason of the departure of Aranjo from Carabobo into Los Andes is now clear. He probably crossed over into Coro to help organize the rebellion there,"
Among the passengers on the steamelip
Venezuela, which arrived at New York
yesterday from La Guayara, was Jesus
Maria Paul, nephew of ex-President Rojas
Paul, of Venezuela. The latter is in New Trinidad enlisting troops to send to Crespo to assist in the overthrow of Palacio. The younger Paul, up to a few days before the sailing of the Venezuela from La Guayara, was a prisoner in the Rotunda, Caracas, where he had been placed by order of Palacio four months age. On April 30 he was released, given a passport and ordered to get out of the country at once. Influential friends had secured his release. His wife and nine-year-old daughter accompany him. Mr. Paul said last night that Palacio would be overthrown within two months.

WHY THE VIENNESE WALK. All Because & Cabman Did Not Recognise a

Count and Overcharged Him.

Epecial to the Indianapolis Journal. London, May 7 .- The strike of the Vienna cabmen and coachmen which began to-day is another move in a semi-personal war between Count Kielmannzeg. the statthaiter of Lower Austria, and the Cabdrivers' Association. As Kielmannzeg 18 one of the chief promoters of the musical and theatrical exhibition now under way. the strike is a blow at him, as well as an effort to take advantage of this opportunity to compel the abolition of the reduced tariff imposed upon them at his instance. The quarrel threatens to upset partially the financial success of the exhibition, and is a serious one. It started in a dispute between the statthalter and a cabman over fare. The cabman did not recognize the Count when the latter engaged him, and at the end of the drive protested profanely against accepting the exact stipulated fare. Count Kielmannzeg, who is a man of pedantic justice, although celebrated for his generosity to the poor, refused to increase the fare, and ascended the steps of the house at which he was to call while the cabman followed, cursing and swearing and threatening to tled at once. The cabman became involved in a fight with the butler. The Count revealed his identity, and the cabman tried to sneak away, but a policeman seized him, and he was tried and convicted. The Count next day gave orders that the whole Vienna were also cut down. The cabmen